He Wants It Restored to \$100,000,000 and Held Sacred for the Redemption of Treasury Notes.

GREENBACKS TO BE REISSUED

ONLY IN EXCHANGE FOR YELLOW COIN OR GOLD IN BULLION FORM.

Financial Debate in the Senate-Mr. Mitchell's Speech-Proposed Armor-Plate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- The Senate held a two hours' session to-day, in the course of which a speech by Mr. Mitchell on the restoration of the McKinley duties on wools naval affairs of the prices paid by the government for ship armor. The resolution contained a broad intimation that officers of the government were interested in armorplate processes, and Senator Chandler, the author of the resolution, said the facts that had come to his knowledge warranted him in assuming the responsibility for inaugurating the inquiry. The most important feature of the session, perhaps, was a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter of the greenback and treasury notes, the former to be reissued only in exchange for day. Mr. Elkins asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution apropos of the anticipated bond issue, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but should be disposed of by advertisement to the highest bidder. Mr. Hill, of New York, objected. Mr. Nelson made his first speech in the Senate, advocating higher duties as a remedy for present financial troubles.

When the Senate met to-day Mr. Perkins asked unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution directing the committee on finance to report an amendment tional duty on raw sugar equal to the other increases of the bill. Mr. Berry ob-

CHANDLER'S PROPOSED INQUIRY. Mr. Chandler's resolution, offered yesterfairs to investigate the prices paid by the government for armor plate, and as to whether any officials of the government were interested in patent processes, was

At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the words directing an inquiry into the facts as to whether the prices paid by the United States were "as low as paid by foreign governments" were stricken out:

Mr. Mills could not see the reason for the amendment. Mr. Gorman explained that it was well known that an armor-plate company had competed with England for furnishing armor plate for a Russian vessel. The prices asked were lower than received from the United States The contract, he thought, had been made at a loss. There had been no concealment about it. As to the remainder of the resolution Mr. Gorman said it contained an intimation that there had not been careful business conduct of the office of the Navy Department, and, further, that officers of the government were interested in armor-plate patents. If the information of the Senator from New Hampshire warranted these inimations he had no objection to the resolution, but he regretted that anybody should deem it necessary to make such an inquiry. He spoke of the fact that both political parties had united in the last twelve years in the rejuvination of our navy. Great discretion had been given to the Secretaries of the Navy, and the results had been marvelous to the world. The honesty, integrity and intelligence of the heads of the Navy Department had not been questioned. He again expressed regret that just at this time, amid the peculiar atmosphere which enveloped us, that it should be thought necessary to make this in-

Mr. Hale also spoke of the achievements of the Navy Department, and expressed the hope that nothing would be found

Mr. Chandler said he shared the general regret, but he was ready to assume the responsibility for the resolution. Facts had come to his knowledge, he said, that required investigation and publicity in order that future contracts for armor in the equipment of vessels now building and to be built should be above suspicion and reproach. The resolution was adopted. SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

keen Interest, in view of the Senator's utgreenbacks. He gave notice that on Friday he would submit some remarks upon it. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress the revenues of the government were reduced below its necessary expenditure, and the funds created by law for the redemption of United States notes has been invaded to supply such deficiency of reserve; that such a misapplication of the resumption fund is of doubtful legality and greatly injurious to the public credit, and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not ess than \$100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes. and such notes when redeemed to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin or

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, then took the floor and spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the finance committee to restore the McKinley duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the Senate. He declared that no industry had received such a staggering and deadly legislative blow as that inflicted on the wool industry by the Wilson tariff act. It had drained from the United States within the last year \$85,-000,000 in gold to pay for wool and had occasioned a loss to the wool growers of this country of more than \$100,000,000. Unless this legislation was changed the sheep industry of the Pacific coast would be annihilated. Continuing, Senator Mitchell referred to the condition of the treasury and the President's appeal and added: "While roviding at the earliest possible moment legislation which will produce sufficient revenue to relieve the administration of its present embarrassment, other important performance of our patriotic response to President and we should so legislate as to relieve from danger of destruction ne of the great industries stricken down Wilson tariff act." Mr. Mitchell said probably increase the revenue \$40,000,000 a Amended, as it should be, by affording wool, lumber, barley, hops and other agricultural products adequate protection it

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the treasury, stop all necessity for further issue of bonds and rescue from impending ruin the wool and other agricultural inter-

ests of this country. HILL GAUSES A SHARP DEBATE. While Mr. Mitchell was contending that the Secretary of the Treasury could have stopped the gold raids by using his discretion to redeem notes in coin, Mr. Hill asked him if it was not true that greenbacks had been redeemed in gold by every Secretary

Mr. Mitchell replied that it might be true, but, in his opinion, it was very poor policy. "Treasury notes have only been redeemed in gold since 1891," interrupted Mr. Cock-

"Is that a fact?" asked Mr. Mitchell.

"It is," replied Mr. Cockrell, emphatically.

"In 1893, in response to a telegram sent
by me to Secretary Foster, he replied that
the first treasury note had been redeemed
by him in gold in 1891." "I am talking about greenbacks," said Mr. Hill. "Have not all the Secretaries of the Treasury redeemed these notes in gold since

"Greenbacks were never presented," said Mr. Cockrell. "There was no demand for gold, and that can be shown on the record. Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) since that time proposed to redeem, retire and cancel every one of those greenbacks with silver dollars, and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposed to substitute for the greenbacks silver notes, and, in addition to that, I want to say that Secretary Carlisle, on Jan. 2, 1895, stated before the House committee on appropriations, that if at the beginning the cretary of the Treasury had exercised his discretion of paying either in silver or gold it would have operated well and would have been of great benefit." In answer to Mr. Hill Mr. Cockrell said he did not know whether Secretary Foster had redeemed greenbacks in gold. "You said it had not been done," said Mr.

"Not on demand," said Mr. Cockrell. "I repeat that no Secretary of the Treasury, until October, 1891, ever yielded the option to the holders of United States notes. "But United States notes were redeemed in gold," said Mr. Hill. Not at the option of the holder. The

ption was never given the holder until replied Mr. Cockrell Mr. Stewart recalled the fact that at a dinner at Delmonico's, New York, Nov. 11, 1891, Secretary Foster had declared that he would redeem United States notes in gold, and that President Harrison in his annual report the same year had said that the policy of the Treasury Department had done much to restore confidence in Mr. Mitchell then concluded his speech.

ELKINS'S PROPOSITION. sideration of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no bonds of

the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but that they should be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. "As that resolution would seem to reflect on the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sher-

man), who, when Secretary of the Treasury, always disposed of bonds by private contract, and as he is now absent I think the resolution should go over," said Mr. "I do not understand how the resolution can reflect on Mr. Sherman." said Mr.

"I cannot make it plainer," replied Mr. The resolution went over. Nelson addressed the Senate on the great financial question, maintaining that the outward flow of gold could not be stopped until the balance of trade was in our favor, and that result could not be obtained without an adequate increase of tariff rates. An increase of tariff rates and adequate revenue in the treasury would solve the problem. He thought the banks should bear their share of the burden of maintaining our vast paper currency on a parity with gold. When he took his seat Mr. Elkins renewed his request for the mmediate consideration of his resolution, but Mr. Hill objected and at 2:25 the Senate adjourned until Friday.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day were the follow-By Senator Pettigrew-A bill directing the

Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and not reissue greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with silver dollars. To meet the demand thus created, the Secretary is directed to coin the silver now in the treasury and if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

By Senator Lodge-A bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. By Mr. Vest-A bill repealing that part of the Wilson tariff act which provides for the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts or in medical com-By Mr. McMillan-A bill requiring that 1 per cent, of the salary of all persons em-

ployed in the classified railway mail service be withheld to constitute a relief fund.

Brief Session of the House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-The last session of the House for the year 1895 was a purely formal meeting, lasting but a very few minutes, and an adjournment was taken until Friday according to the understanding. Mr. Noonan, the only Relican member from Texas, made a correction of the journal to show that he had voted for the two revenue bills last week.

Among the bills introduced were the fol-

By Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee-To repeal the law allowing a rebate of the tax on alcohol; also, to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of banks other than na-

By Mr. Cummings, of New York-Providing that there shall be in the army of States ten regiments of ar- and in the Ohio Valley. resolution, which was listened to with tillery of twelve batteries each, ten regiments of cavalry of twelve companies twelve companies each.

HOUSE BOND BILL.

Senator Jones's Reason for Wanting It Considered by Committee First. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Senator Morrill, the new chairman of the Senate committee on finance, said to-day that a meeting of that committee would be called for Thursday to take up the House revenue and bond bills. Mr. Morrill expressed the opinion that the bond bill would be given precedence in the committee, but declined to express an opinion as to how speedily it might be disposed of or in what shape it might be reported. There would have been a meeting of the committee to-day, in accordance with Senator Voorhees's original plan, but for the expressed wish of the Republican members of the committee, who requested Mr. Voorhees to allow the meeting to be postponed until after to-morrow, when the reorganization is to take effect. It is pelieved it will be satisfactory to Democratic members of the committee to have the bond bill receive first consideration in committee. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is a leading Democratic member of the committee, to-day expressed a preference for prior consideration of the bond question. "I am satisfied," said he, "that it is the purpose of Republicans to get the tariff bill through regardless of the other measure and have it go to the President, by whom they are convinced it will be vetoed. They will then go to the country on this as the only issue. I think this plan can be frustrated by considering and reporting the bond bill first. and amending it so as to provide for the free coinage of silver. This would give us all the money necessary to meet the curthe tariff bill passed by the House would rent expenses, tide us over the present emergency, if there is one, and avoid the issuance of bonds." Asked if he thought the committee would adopt his proposed silver amendment to the bond bill, the Senator replied that he was unable to say, and added: "The principal complaint against the free coinage of silver is the great profit t would give to the silver miners. My bill gives this profit to the government by providing that the holder of bullion shall receive only the market value, the differ-ence between the value and the coinage value becoming seigniorage. Thus, while the silver dollars coined would have full legal-tender value, the public at large and

> pressed at present." Bureau of Foreign Commerce. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- A plan for the establishment of a bureau to be known as the commission of foreign commerce has been framed by Mr. Doolittie, of Washington, and is embraced in a bill introduced in the House to-day. The objects of the commission contemplated are to acquire and diffuse for the benefit of manufacturing and commercial interests information on all subjects relating to foreign commerce, espe-cially concerning demand in foreign countries for products that may be supplied by American labor. A commissioner of commerce, salarled at \$5,000 a year, would be the head of the bureau, with the necessary assistants and clerical force. The plan is largely the result of Mr. Doolittle's obser-

not the miners alone would secure the large

profit to be obtained from the free colnage of silver, while the market value is so de-

vation on an extended trip through Japan, China and other parts of the East last sum-mer. He says the use of the bureau would be principally to cultivate commercial rela-tions between the United States and other

American nations and the Orient. St. Mary's Falls Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of War has sent to the House a report on statistics of the commerce passing St. Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, during the season of 1895. The report states that the season was the most prosperous known in the history of the canal, and exceeded that of 1894 by 16 per cent. in number of vessels, 23 per cent. in registered tonnage, 10 per cent. in freight tonnage and 13 per cent. in passengers. On July 7 the lock passed 119 vessels, the largest number in one day since the lock was opened to commerce. A table appended shows a total increase of freight tonnage of 1,866,720 tons, which the report says can be largely attributed to the increase in wheat and iron, aggregating 1,831,936 tons. The up-bound freight was 05,610 tons less than in 1894. The low stage of water in the lock during the season greatly reduced the carrying capacity of

Patents Granted Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-Patents were issued to Indianians to-day as follows: George F. G. Boswell, Indianapolis, ice cream freezer; Eugene Bretney, Indianapolis, gas generator for ice and refrigerating machines; Eugene Bretney and J. T. Dickson, Indianapolis, gas generator; Seth M. Caborn, Caborn, vehicle wheel; Frederick Funk, Warsaw, ditching plow; Samuel P. Glunt, Union City, slate cutter; William H. Jordan, crank shaft for bicycles; Caleb C. Polk, Valparaiso, piano attachment; George C. Pyle, Indianapolis, steam tur-bine; Gilson W. Roth, Indianapolis, generator for gas engines; Frank W. Samuels, Indianapolis, trousers; Wyman H. Zeigler, Red Key, machine for ornamenting glass

Lient, Pague's New Year's Gift. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- An order was issued from the War Department to-day by authority of the President, dismissing from the United States army Lieutenant Samuel S. Pague. Lieutenant Pague, who was stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, was found guilty of shooting at his superior offi-Colonel Crofton, commanding Fort Sheridan, within the limits of the post last summer and was sentenced to dismissal. Subsequently he was examined by medical officers because his sanity had been questioned, but it was found that alcoholism was the real cause of his actions, and the President therefore has approved the findings and sentence of the court-martial.

New Presidential Postoffices. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-The following named postoffices of the fourth class will pecome presidential offices on Jan. 1 in Indiana: Ridgesville, future salary, \$1,200; Monon, White county, future salary, \$1,000 Middletown, Henry county, future salary,

CONFERENCE OF PROFESSORS.

Teachers of Modern Languages Meet at the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 .- Professors from the modern languages departments of educational institutions of the West assembled for a three-days' conference at the University of Chicago last evening. This is the first annual meeting of the Central Modern Language Conference, which is the result of a meeting of modern language instructors held in Chicago last June. At that time it was decided this department in ther advanced by a separate organization. Professor Carruth, of the University of Kansas, president of the conference, delivered the annual address. He said: "Of the 370 colleges and universities of this country 204 are situated between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains. I estimate the number of college instructors in modern languages within the territory of this conference at 1,000, while there are probably half as many more fairly-well trained college graduates teaching in academies and high schools. If the personal cortact, which I take to be among the chief benefits derived from such an organization, is not to be largely lost, a Western society is inevitable. So it has seemed to us. So I believe it will seem more and more to the teachers of this great valley.'

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY.

Probably Preceded by Light Flurries of Snow-Stationary Temperature. Forecast for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Jan. 1-Light flurries of snow, followed by fair weather; nearly stationary

General Conditions-An area of low pressure in the Northwest is central over Montana and moving eastward. High atmospheric pressure continues from Wyoming eastward to the Ohio Valley and southward. It is highest over New Mexico and Texas. The temperature has remained nearly stationary except in western New York, western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio and West Virginia, where it has fallen from ten to twenty degrees, and in Montana and Wyoming, where it has risen from fourteen to thirty-four degrees. Light snow fell from the Upper and Central Mis-

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Officer. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.-For Indiing temperature; westerly winds.

For Ohio: Fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds. ana and Illinois: Fair weather; slowly ris-

sissippi and Missouri Valleys eastward to

Testerday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is

The following	table	ot te	mperat	ures 1
furnished by C.		Wapp	penhan	s, loca
forecast official.				
		a. m.	Max.	7 p. m
Atlanta	COURSE OF CH	99	10 4	
Bismarck, N. I.)	10	16	1
Buffalo		28	28	2
Bismarck, N. I. Buffalo Calgary, N. W.	T	20	34	- 1
Cairo		30	38	3
Cheyenne		10	30	2
Chicago		12	18	2
Chicago Concordia, Kan		. 24	38	2
Davenport, Ia		10	18	1
Des Moines, Ia.		8	26	î
Denver		20		700
Dodge City, Kar	n	18	38	2
Fort Smith, Ark		32		1000
Galveston		42	54	6
Helena, Mont		16	42	100
Jacksonville, Fla		20		
Kansas City, Mo		26	34	1 4 3
Little Rock, Ark		26	42	3
Minnedosa, Man		2	18	
Marquette, Mich		16	20	1
Marquette, Mich		10	44	
Memphis		00	April 1823	
Miles City, Mont		00	44	
Nashville New Orleans		00	58	
New Orleans		00	99	
New York North Platte, N	ab		34	The Table
North Platte, N	eb	14		2 2 2 1
Oklahoma, O. I		28	40	
Omana		29	28	2
Pittsburg		24	30	15.57
Omaha	W. T	"1	14	100 1 10
Rapid City, S.	D	23	34	-
Santa Fe, N. M.		12	20 22	
Sair Lake City		10	30	
St. Louis		20	28	
St. Paul		4	16	1
St. Vincent, Mi Shreveport, La	nn	*8	10	
Shreveport, La		36	45	500
Springheid, III		******	28	2
Springfield, Mo			32	1
Vicksburg		34	155	The state of
Washington		30	44	3
Wichita, Kan		28	- 13.00	" 15 W.
*Below zero				

Tuesday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 10 83 S'west, Clear, p. m..30.08 21 71 S'west. Snow. Maximum temperature, 24; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Dec. 31:

Departure from normal -14 Departure since Dec. 1, 1895..... •22 Departure since Jan. 1, 1895..... -97 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Negro Hanged and Riddled. JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 31.—News has reached here of the lynching of Andrew Brown, a negro ex-convict and notorious cattle thief in Simpson county. Brown attempted to sell three fat cattle at Westville and was arrested. A constable started with him to a justice of the peace near where the theft was committed. On the

SAID TO THROW NEW LIGHT ON THE VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

Made in 1744, 1776 and 1798, and Are Reported to Show the Boundary Lines of Guiana.

M. FLOURENS

THE FRENCH STATESMAN ACCUSES ENGLAND OF BULLYING.

Warning from the Demerara Chronicle-Board of Conciliation Proposed by a London Paper.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.-The World this morning says: "Three ancient maps have been brought to light which throw new light on the Venezuelan question. They are from the collection of Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, a well-known writer and lecturer on social science and philosophy, of Cambridge, Mass. The three maps, which deal with ancient Guiana lines, are as fol-

"First-A map of the Dutch Guiana colonies, prepared for the Colonial Department of the Batavian republic at about the time Dutch Guiana was being ceded to Great Britain, printed in Amsterdam in 1798. This map shows a line starting from a Dutch post at the mouth of the Orinoco and drawn straight into the interior, which is marked as the limit of 'Spanish posses-

"Second-A map of America, made by G. De Lisle, 'First geographer to the King,' for Louis XV of France, printed in Amsterdam, where nearly all maps were then printed, in 1744. This map shows Dutch Guiana with a line practically the same as Edmunds, editor of the Manufacturers' the Schomburg line.

"Third-A map of America made by John Janvier, a geographer, and printed in Venice in 1776. This is the same, in a general way, as the French map, but shows the Dutch settlement of New Middlebourg considerably west of the Essequibo line."

NOTHING NEW IN THIS.

M. Flourens, a French Statesman, Says John Bull Is a Bully. LONDON, Dec. 31 .- The Pall Mall Ga-

zette this afternoon publishes an article | world for several years, is taken into acfrom the pen of M. Flourens, formerly count, it will be realized that the South ac-French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the | complished wonderful things during 1895. Venezuelan controversy. Commenting on It was a year free from speculative activit the Pall Mall Gazette says: "We wanted ity and a year in which there was no hurto hear what Frenchmen thought of Secre- | rah or booming business seen in parts of tary Olney's extension of the Monroe doc- the South; but in all this great territory trine, but he scarcely touches on that, and | there has been a solid substantial foundaimproves the occasion by giving us some | tion laid for greater growth than was ever home truths. He accuses us of bullying before seen in the South, if not in any and breaking faith." M. Flourens says: other part of the country. He attributes "The French do not believe in the probability of war, as both Great Britain and the United States are prone to weigh its influence will be felt for years to come tomed to the cool prudence of Engalnd. which will increase in proportion as the youthful impetuosity of the United States gives itself free course. France is far more disposed to accept the Monroe doctrine than you in England; but we reserve anterior rights and do not agree with President Cleveland's conception of arbitration. We French are great advocates of arbitration, and would gladly see it extended to all international disputes. Notably, we believe that difficulties such as may arise between the American republics and European states are all of a nature to be settled by arbitration, to the great advantage of the parties interested. To this effect we should like to see a permanent tribunal of arbitration erected. British diplomacy, still retains a violent procedure which is out of place in our epoch. Un-less she believes she is face to face with a stronger power than herself her weapons of discussion are ultimatums. This unbridled manner does enormous harm to her reputation, whether it imposes her will on the people whose weakness obliged them to submit to humiliation, or whether she gives way, as she will have to do in her quarrel with Venezuela, before unseen resistance. Her moral authority was seriously impaired, for instance, by Lord Salisbury's menacing language to the Sultan. European uncertainty in regard to the East, far East or America does not exist, because no one wishes to be associated with England's diplomatic arrogance or exposed to the dangers of her breaches of

ADVICE FROM GUIANA.

A Demerara Paper Says Uncle Sam Should Take the Part of a Wet Nurse. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-British Guiana newspapers received here to-day give much attention to President Cleveland's message on the opening of Congress. The Demerara Chronicle says: "There is only one condition under which Great Britain is at all likely to concede the right of the United States to be sole arbiter of the destinies of the other republics that exist on this continent. It is that she declares a protectorate over them, makes herself responsible for their wrongdoings and their liabilities and, in fact, assume toward them in deed as well as in word the part of a wet nurse." Continuing, the paper points out the outrages inflicted on British Guiana residents by the Venezuelans, and says it is hardly possible for English statesmen to enter into further controversy with the authorities at Caracas as long as those outrages are not repaired. It adds: "And furthermore, if that reparation is not speedily made it is quite within the bounds of possibility the character of the action adopted by Great Britain may render the necessity of further discussion respecting the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela altogether unnecessary."
Full details are given of the recent meeting at Demerara to form a colonization plan in accordance with the wishes of Colonial Minister Chamberlain. The importance of this meeting has already at-tracted attention in London. It was decided to form a company with a capital stock of \$500,000 to colonize crown lands along the Cuyuni river "between the meridien of longitude 60 and the boundary of the colony, and between latitudes 5 and 7 north." These limits embraced the rich gold country and are within the limits in ispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. The meeting perfected an organization and framed a petition for the grant Board of Conciliation Proposed.

LONDON, Dec. 31 .- The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, in a leading article on the Venezuelan controversy, headed "A Way Out," says: "While the question, intrinsically, is not important, incidentally it is of great importance that Great Britain cannot retreat from the position she has taken up, and that the United States will not retreat from theirs. The only method of escape from this deadlock which shall impose neither humiliation nor retreat on either side is to find something which is not arbitration, but which is as like it as possible." Continuing, the West-

minster Gazette suggests that both countries agree on a board of conciliation, not binding themselves, as in the case of arbitration, to accept its decisions, but on the chance of the conciliators being able to suggest a compromise acceptable to both countries. In conclusion the Westminster Gazette remarks: "We firmly believe that a counter of importial sensible man say the couple of impartial, sensible men, say the Chief Justices of the two countries, could easily settle the matter by this method." and shipped, \$8,234,619, an increase of \$616,789. The afternoon newspapers all comment on the utterances of Senator Sherman on President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, and regard them as being a plain warning that danger of further trouble has not yet

Voice from New South Wales. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 31.-Premier Reid, speaking to-day at a meeting at which Gov. Rt. Hon. Henry Robert Hampden dwelt on his belief that the commercial way he was taken from the officer by a troubles of the last eighteen months were over, said that our generally sensible cousins in America had caught the contagion

unge the whole Anglo-Saxon race into e most wanton and disastrous war of e century over a few square miles of ver-breeding jungle whither no sane man fever-breeding jungle whither no sane man in the forty-four States of the Union would send his dog. So stupendous a crime was surely impossible. The hearts of the Anglo-Saxon race were too full of kindred blood. There was a united Britain and united Canada, and he hoped soon to add a united Australia. The Australian nation might soon have to stand shoulder to shoulder if it was stand at all the rever likes. der if it was stand at all. He never liked the military argument for federation, but they could not shut their eyes to the fact that if they did not come together, they might soon be driven together by the sheer

orce of events. War Preparations at Caracas. NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- A special to the World from Caracas says: Active military preparations are going on. Gen. Garcia Gomez has been appointed to command the troops organized in the federal district. He has ordered that all males between the ages of eighteen and fifty who have been enrolled be drilled immediately. A retired officer of the French artillery is daily instructing the national troops in the use of modern guns. Target practice is had every The Red D., steamer from New York, has

been delayed a day at Curacoa, awaiting the transfer of her cargo, said to be munitions of war, to the steamer coming from Laguayara. A Paris cable says that, contrary to no-tices published, the Russian press states the Czar approves the attitude of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question. Venezuela has three war ships—the La-guayra, Litertador and Gen. Rivas Augusta.

Labouchere Changes Front. LONDON, Dec. 31 .- Truth, in a long article to-day, defends President Cleveland's attitude on the Monroe doctrine, and as-serts that it is quite as legitimate as the European concert.

YEAR OF PROSPERITY

WONDERFUL THINGS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SOUTH IN 1895.

Editor Edmunds's Review of Business -Transactions of the New York Produce Exchange.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.-Richard H Record, in a general review of the business of the South during the past year and the prospects for the future, published in this week's issue, says, in part: "The year just ended has been one which for all time to come will be noted in the records of Southern progress as one of the most important periods in the business history of the South. Looking back over 1895, we can see that for the South it has been a year of marvelous achievement. When the general business depression, which has existed throughout the a great portion of this prosperity to the Atlanta exposition, of which he says that South cannot be measured in figures.

and that its effect on the future of the Of the iron industry of the South he says: A large number of plants which had been idle for several years have gone into operation during the last twelve months, some having been started up by their former owners, some having passed into the hands of new and strong concerns, which secured large properties at prices which promise very liberal returns." He deems the recent award to the Newport News Ship-building Company of the contract to build two government war ships, at a cost of \$4,500,00), the next most important event of the year, as emphasizing the power of the South the business interests of the country. Of the cotton industries he says cotton-mill building made greater progress in the South during 1895 than ever before. The aggregate number of spindles for new mills undertaken during the year and for the enlargement of old mills was, in round numbers, about one million, or probably twice as great as ever before recorded in one year. in round numbers, the South has now, including mills in operation and those under construction, or for which the money has been raised, about four million spindles in sight, all of which will be in full operation before the close of the present crop year. The following summary of new industries is given: The total for 1895 was 3,097 new enterprises, against 2,829 in 1894 and 2,293 It will be noted that the most marked increase was in cotton mills, cotton compresses and cottonseed oil mills, other enterprises showing comparatively few material changes. The number of cotton mills projected increased from fortyfour in 1894 to 167 in 1895; the number of cotton compresses from twelve to thirtytwo, and of cottonseed oil mills from fifteen

to thirty-eight.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Transactions on the New York Produce Exchange Last Year. NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- Statistician J. C. Brown, of the Produce Exchange, has compiled an interesting set of figures showing the total transactions in breadstuffs and provisions in the New York market as compared with the total business last year. Total transactions in wheat reach the enormous total of 1,665,208,000 bushels, against 1,251,706,000 bushels a year ago. The highest price for cash wheat was 84 cents, on June 11, and the lowest 551/2 cents, on Feb. 18. Corn transactions were 148,707,000 bushels, against 132,410,00) bushels. The highest price was 601/4 cents, on May 23; lowest, 331/2 cents, on Dec. 16. Oats transactions, 57,625,000 bushels, against 69,505,000 bushels; highest price, 351/2 cents, on Feb. 12, and lowest, 221/2 cents, on Dec. 16. Pork sales, 70,600 barrels, against 67,000 barrels; highest price, \$14.75, on May 20, and lowest, \$8.75, on Dec. \$14.75, on May 20, and lowest, \$8.75, on Dec.

21. Lard sales, 144,000 tierces, against 124,000 tierces; highest price, 7.42½ cents, on March 25, and lowest, 5.45 cents, on Dec. 11. Tallow, 15,164,000 pounds, against 12,434,000 pounds, with a range from 4½ cents, on Jan. 2, to 3% cents, Dec. 19. Total dealings in flour have been 5,537,575 barrels, against 5,001,000 barrels last year. The range on spring patents has been from \$4.65, on June 1, to \$3.25, on Feb. 14, and on winter 1, to \$3.25, on Feb. 14, and on winter straights, \$4.25, on June 1, to \$2.60 on

The total transactions in Brazilian coffee during the past year foot up to 3,065,250 bags, against 4,618,750 bags the previous. year. The highest price was made in August, when October contracts reached 15.60 cents: the lowest price was in December, when September contracts sold at 11.75 cents. During the year margins to the extent of \$5,624.725 were deposited. The only failure was that of a member who had no open contracts on the Exchange. Five deaths occurred during the year. Prices are now 10 to 25 points higher than they were a year ago on near futures, and about same amount lower as to late deliveries.

Sub-Treasury Operations. NEW YORK, Dec. 31-The report of op-

erations at the New York subtreasury for the year 1895, shows: Receipts, \$1,230,204,903, an increase of \$21,399,265; payments, \$1,239,-768,904, an increase of \$99,364,877; total, \$2,-519,975,307, an increase of \$170,765,642. Receipts for customs, \$115,404,373, an increase of \$23,937,775; currency from Washington, of \$23,937,775; currency from Washington, \$139,956,500, an increase of \$17,217,500; currency to Washington, \$110,311,419 a decrease of \$75,328,677; interest payments, \$20,720,535, an increase of \$8,069,498; pensions, \$72,118,033, a decrease of \$735,528; gold withdrawn, \$124,-395,388, an increase of \$7.834,485; silver dollars paid out and shipped, \$3,033,200, a decrease of \$116,600; subsidiary silver paid out and shipped, \$3,033,200, a decrease of \$116,600; subsidiary silver paid out

Bad Year for Tobacco Dealers. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.-President Lee H. Brooks, in his annual report to the Cincinnati Leaf-tobacco Company warehous to-day, says that the business of the past year has been poor and that very little money has been made. The receipts for the past year have been 64,104 hogsheads: offerings, 67,689 hogsheads; sales, 52,863 hogs-heads, with a cash valuation of \$5,612,932.21

Live-Stock Business. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The statistical Cure when all other methods fall tables of the Buffalo live stock market for of universal unrest, and he feared that there of cars received: Cattle, 36,175; hogs, 27,644; were thousands of Americans who would sheep, 16,114; horrest 4,231; an increase of

Pure Blood

Michigan, writes: "We have always found

Hood's Sarsaparilla

of great value in restoring vigor, appetite, etc., whenever we have used it."

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner

ment and support to all the organs of the body. Make your blood pure now by the use of the great blood purifier, Hood's - Sarsapa-

Tickets can be obtained at the

58 South Pennsylvania St.

To smoke or not to smoke? If that is the question, try a

rilla. Prof. Edwin

F. Norton, pro-

fessor of French

and German at

Olivet College,



AMUSEMENTS.

New Year's Theaters Secure Seats at the Pembroke.

Matinee To-Day at 2,

Also, Thursday, Friday and Sat. Mat. and Eve. Merry

By A. M. Palmer's Great Company. Magnificently Acted.

Prices-New Year's and Saturday Matinees: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony; 50c; gallery, 25c. Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1.50; dress circle, \$1; calcony—reserved—75c; balcony—admission—50c; gallery, 25c.

GRAND -- To-Night ENGLISH'S - TO-NIGHT Matinee To-Day at 2,

LAST TIMES OF

CHAT

Circle, 50c: Orchestra, 75c: Orchestra Circle, \$1. New Year's Matince same as

Last Two Times of the Greatest Melodrama,

SPAN of LIFE' THE SEE THE BRIDGE OF HUMAN BODIES! New Year's Matinee Prices same as Night

187 cars of cattle, 850 cars of sheep and lambs, and 2,074 cars of hogs as compared with the receipts of 1894.

Mrs. Davidson Renews Her Charges At ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE,

Against Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown. rightness. The ministers at their weekly meeting adopted a resolution of confidence

Mrs. Davidson's attorney said to-day that the dispatches about his client's Eastern record and her imprisonment at Epswich, Mass., whether true or false, had made i practically impossible to obtain bail for his client, although the ball had been reduced to \$2,000. Mrs. Davidson, in an another interview, to-day, reiterated her charges against Mr. Brown, repeating alleged con-Brown and Miss Overman made to her Mrs. Davidson also says she will make further sensational accusations during her trial, involving several prominent members of the First Congregational Church, male and female, in scandals similar to that in which she implicated the pastor. Miss Overman late to-day admitted that four months ago she offered to sell to a local paper for \$1,000 a story which she said would ruln a prominent man in this city. Miss Overman said when she offered to sell the story she was under the influence of Mrs. Davidson, and, as a matter of fact, knew nothing against any prominent man.

in Dr. Brown.

Governor Hastings III.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—Governor Hastings left this evening for Asheville, N. C., for the benefit of his health. He has been til for several weeks with malarial fever and goes away by the advice of his

death to hegiect any affection of the lungs, the chest or the respiratory passages. Seek safety in Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. No cough, cold, sore throat or bronchial ailment can resist that inestimable preparation. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min-

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Instantly Relieved by

to the great requisite for good health, be-

Lump Coke, 6 cents per bushel Crushed Coke, 8 cents per bushel

During Month of December.

AN . · AMERICAN · . BOY, Popular Prices-Gallery, 15c; Dress

Everybody Goes to the Park. **PADEREWSKI**

SAN FRANCISCO'S SCANDAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.-Mrs. | Mary Davidson, the Sunday-school teacher who is under arrest for an alleged attempt to extort money from Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has made public a lengthy statement in which she reiterates the charges made against the minister. Many details are given for the purpose of corroborating the story. Mrs. Davidson says Miss Overman told her the names of other women who were known by Dr. Brown. One of the most interesting features of the story is the statement that Miss Overman went to the local newspapers four months ago and offered to sell a story for \$1,000, which, she said, would ruin a prominent resident of this city and cause a sensation all over the country. When the statement was first made Miss Overman denied the assertion. The paper in question to-day prints an interview with its cfty editor, in which he says a woman whom he believes to have been Miss Overman, did offer to sell him a scandalous story about a prominent man, whom she refused to name, unless paid \$1,000. Miss Overman, who resides at Tacoma, was divorced from her husband several years ago. Her husband, who was a gambler, was killed in a gambling house at Butte, Mont. The local ministers and the members of Dr. Brown's church express the utmost faith in his up-

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. ing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

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WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS A warm bath with Cuticura Soap,

and a single application of Cuticura, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (the new blood purifier), will afford instant Sunday Journal relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical

office of

PAR Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. This Afternoon and Night

To-morrow-"SLAVES OF GOLD."

The World's Greatest Planist,

Advance Sale Opens To-morcow, at 9 a. m., Pembroke Arcade.

Saturday Night, Jan. 11.

PRICES-Lower floor, \$3; balcony, \$2: gallery, \$1.50. Steinway & Sons' Pianoforte Used.

GRAND - All Next Week Advance Sale opens Friday at the Pembroke. ENGAGEMENT OF

JULIA MARLOWE TABER AND ROBERT TABER WITH THEIR OWN COMPANY. ROMEO AND JULIET TUESDAYTHE HUNCHBACK

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a King Henry the Fourth SATURDAY MATINEE ... THE LADY OF LYONS SATURDAY NIGHT TWELFTH NIGHT PRICES - Night: Side boxes \$1.5 ; rest of lower floor, \$1; balcony (reserved) 75c; balcony (admissi n), 50c; gallery, 15c. Matinee: Lower floor, 75c; balcony (reserved), 5 c; gallery, 25c.

WEDNESDAY AS YOU LIKE IT

ORGAN AND SONG RECITAL MERIDIAN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Friday Evening, Jan. 3, 1896,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

CHARLES F. HANSEN - - - Organist Miss SARAH LEIGHTON WALKER - Contratto ADMISSION-25 CENTS. EMPIRE New Year's Week

Matinee at 2-10c, 15c, 25c. To-night at 8-15c, 25c, 50c. New Year's Matinee at 2-15c, 25c, 53c,

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